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The Wilmington Post

VOLUME XVI. WILMINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA, FRIDAY, AUGUST 17, 1883. Single Copies 5 Cents NUMBER 36.

WILMINGTON POST

Entered at the Postoffice at Wilmington, N. C., as Second Class Matter.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Eight (8) lines, Nonpareil type, constitute a square.

Fifty cents per line for the first insertion and twenty-five cents per line for each additional insertion.

All advertisements will be charged at the above rates, except on special contracts.

The subscription price to THE WILMINGTON POST is $2 00 per year; six months $1 00.

All communications on business must be addressed to THE WILMINGTON POST, Wilmington, N. C.

Ex-senator Roscoe Conkling and friends, returned from the YellowStone Park on Friday last.

Ex senator Whyte of Maryland who is now the Democratic mayor of Baltimore, has been malfeasance in office, "turn the rascals out."

VIRGINIA.

General W. C. Wickham, heretofore the leading Republican of Virginia, has accepted the Democratic nomination for state senator from Hanover and Caroline counties. Politics truly make strong bed fellows.

SOUTH CAROLINA NOTES.

Hon. Edward W. M. Mckey is still improving and is expected over in Charleston soon. He has been very ill.

William C. Breese, Cashier of the First National Bank of Charleston, S. C, died in his 75th year on Monday last.

Charleston celebrated its 100th anniversary as a city on Monday last; it was incorporated as a city on the 13th day of August, 1783, it is the oldest city in the United States. Mayor Courtney delivered the address.

The Charleston, S. C., *News & Courier* comes out in a bran new dress. It is one of the best and ablest paper's in the south before, but now it is the handsomest. The paper deserves success for its ability and energy. We wish it continued prosperity.

GRANGER, Wyoming Territory, August 6, 1883.

EDITOR POST:—Dear Sir: If your readers will follow the line of the *Union* Pacific Railroad from Omaha, *Nebraska* to the 110th meridian of *longitude* west from greenwich, and cut it north and south at about 41-5-10 degree of longitude they will find this place which is now the junction of the Oregon short line, a branch of the Union Pacific Railroad which runs from here in a northwestern direction through this Territory and Idaho and which has now reached Boise City in the latter Territory, some 400 miles from this place and is being rapidly pushed ahead into Washington Territory to find an outlet on the Pacific Ocean. In order doubtless to avoid paying tribute to the Central Pacific Railroad which has heretofore been its only Pacific Ocean connection.

This new branch (the Oregon Short Line) passes through and opens to the world a section of country heretofore a *terra incognita* to those in the "states" —which is rich in minerals, and fine grazing lands in Wyoming and Idaho, and tapping one of the finest farming sections on the American continent in Oregon and Washington, connecting with the Utah northern whose lines extends from Ogden, Utah to Helena, Montana and crosses the North Pacific Railroad near the latter city. Thus by a short cut not only reaching the Pacific Ocean, but opening to the world the territories of Idaho, Montana and Washton. The road is well constructed and is already doing a good business, as is evidenced by the amount of merchandise carried west, and the return freight in bars of silver bullion coming east—thus much for the route.

THE COUNTRY THROUGH WHICH IT PASSES.

The country through which it passes (is in Wyoming) mostly grazing lands, devoted to horn cattle, horses and sheep, and almost miraculous are the accounts of the fortunes made in this business. Starting with a few cows men have been known to make their thousands within a few years, such beef and mutton as we have on our table here in Granger would compare favorably with the best stall fed of "bold Hingland" Idaho is also a grazing county, and in addition thereto is rich in minerals, but Montana, Oregon and Washington are both mining, farming and grazing Territories—horses, cattle and sheep, being the stock principally raised. The county is becoming rapidly dotted with towns and filling up with a good class of native born people, who do not come empty handed, but prepared to buy lands and stock and become fixtures. The territorial laws are very strickly enforced, a one hundred dollars fine and costs being imposed for what one of our city magistrates would dispose of for "one penny and the costs," consequently there is scarcely any crime, and deputy sheriffs and magistrates are plentifully distributed that every offence against law is soon known.

COST OF LIVING.

Good board can be had here (which is a fair average of the entire country) for $1 50 a day, and less to regulars. Coal here $6 per ton. Fine beef, 10 to 12½ cents per pound; mutton, 10 cents per pound. Potatoes, 60 cents per bushel; apples $4 per barrel, and other things in proportion—everything being the best. Fruits from Utah and California at fair prices, but the finest the world can produce.

WAGES.

Good farm hands, $40 to $45 per month; common laborers on railroads, $2 50 per day, in other employ, $3, domestic servants get good wages. Cooks (good ones) who can make good breads, $60 per month; other servants about $20 to $35, including board.

NO GENTLEMEN WANTED.

This is not a promising country for *gentlemen*, of the kid glove persuasion, unless they have from $1000 to $2000 capital. With this amount they may form a partnership with some stock men and do well; but the farm laborer with his hands alone for his stock in trade, stands equal to a $2000 capitalist everywhere in this country. It is not at all a strange thing to find cultivated men with a rough herders shirt and over-all looking after their stock on the ranges.

The mistake our people east make in their opinion in this country is, that when here they have to "rough it," in other words, submit to privation and hardship. This is erroneous, they can live as will here as they can east so far as necessaries are concerned. But, of course, society being in a crude state, all the litle refinements and luxuries of the ast are not available, except in the cuisine. The people here are hard working, energetic, smart and generous. Each one feels the necessity of pushing for himself, but under the natural western brusqueness there are warm hearts and willing hands to assist a good neighbor.

At this place there is a good house kept by a southerner and wife, where all the substantials of a good table and no few of its luxuries can be had, and where most of the passengers bound over the new short line remain over night for the train. More anon.

EX-REB.

President Arthur and the Anglers.

While in Louisville, the President remarked, "that in making two of his best appointments he was influenced by the fact the gentlemen were expert fishermen." Now everybody need not go fishing, expecting an appointment, but every one may, by sending $2 for a ticket in the Commonwealth Distribution Co.'s next drawing, Aug. 31st, in Louisville, Ky., CATCH a big prize. 1,960 prizes, amounting to $112,400. Capital prize, $30,000. Tickets only $2. Address all orders to R. M. Boardman, Louisville, Ky.

City Items.

Sell's circus will exhibit here on the 29th of September.

The health of Mr. R. W. Chadwick is said to be improving.

Hon. O. H. Dockery was in Charlotte on Tuesday last.

Col. I. J. Young is at the Springs in Virginia spending a pleasant time.

Hon. J. E. O'Hara, member of congress, is at Nag's Head enjoying the sea air.

Mr. F. W. Foster left for New York last Monday, where his wife is on a visit.

The Commonwealth Distribution Co.

Will have their next popular monthly drawing August 31st, 1883; they will distribute 1,960 prizes, amounting to $112,400. Capital prizes, $30,000, $10,000, $5,000; 10 prizes of a $1,000 each and so on. Tickets only $2 each. To clubs they give the following liberal discount: 27 tickets for $50; 55 tickets for $100. Address R. M. Boardman, Louisville, Ky.

The building of Pender new court house at Burgaw is about to be commenced.

Mrs. D. B. Kahnweiler and family and Mrs. J. I. Macks are summering it at Atlantic City.

Navigation on the Cape Fear has been almost entirely suspended on account of the low water.

Hons. Thomas Settle and A. S. Seymour are spending some weeks in the mountains of this state.

The crops in the Long Creek and Point Caswell section of Pender are said to be looking finely.

The bridge over Lee's Creek, on the Wrightsville Turnpike, which recently gave way, has been replaced.

There was a big crowd on the Washington excursion, under the management of W. H. Howe, Jr.

A prospectus of the Wilmington Wrightsville and Onslow railroad will be published in the next issue of the POST.

Bathers in Green's mill pond and Greenfield pond were "hauled over the coals" by the Criminal Court last week.

This week has been observed by the Methodists of this city as a week of prayer, as recommended by the Bishops.

Mayor Hall made a speech at the big Confederate re-union at Warrenton, N. C., on the 10th, following Senator Matt Ransom,

The County Commissioners were in session this week, revising the tax list and hearing complaints in regard to assessments on property.

"First in War, First in Peace, First in the Hearts of Our Patrons."

Of such is the Commonwealth Distribution Co., who for the past six years have without postponement had their popular monthly drawings in Louisville, Ky. Next FAIR AND HONEST DRAWING, Aug. 31st, 1883. Capital prizes $30,000, $10,000, $5,000. 1,960 winning tickets; $112,400 distributed. Tickets only $2 each. Address R. M. Boardman, Louisville, Ky.

There were seven interments—three whites and four—colored during the week ending on Saturday last, of which three were whites and four were colored

Miss Margaret McLeod, aged 85, has just completed and forwarded to the Oxford Orphan Asylum a "comfort," made with her own hands.

Mr. Wm. Kenyon, formerly master carpenter of the W., C. & A. road, in this city, but now a resident of Atlanta, where he is similarly employed; was here on a visit during the past week.

The new Wilmington and Baltimore steamship line will commence operations about the 10th of September, Captain A. D. Cazaux will be agent here. The Raleigh will be the steamer put on.

Died.

We take the following notice from the New York *Herald* of the 11th inst, On Wednesday, August 2, 1883, Emily S, wife of Richard A. Risley, in the 61st year of her age.

T. M. Gardner Esq., has received from the U. S. Circuit Court the appointment of U. S Commissioner for the Eastern District of North Carolina. He has made a No. 1 magistrate and will make a good Commissioner.

The train the A., T. & O. R. R. run off the track, going west, Thursday morning. There was a large party of ladies from Wilmington and Fayetteville on board, but no one was hurt. Two flat cars and one express car was completely smashed.

Messrs. Jos. H. Carr, A. Williams, Kenansville; D. D. Wells, Magnolia; S. M. Carleton, Warsaw; D. S. Williams, Rockfish; J. S. Westbrook, Faison; T. J. Armstrong, Hallsville, and J. B. Oliver, Mt. Olive, of Duplin, have been appointed delegates to the Fruit Fair Association meeting in the city on the 22nd inst.

Brooklyn Fire Engine Co. No. 4, has been organized by the colored people, with the following officers: Joseph Love, Foreman; A. A. H. Loyd, 1st Assistant; Jos. Harper, 2nd Assistant; J. B. Tucker, President; Wm. Council, Secretary; John W. Smith, Treasurer; John Pearson, Pipeman; John Martin, Hydrant Tender.

Sheds over Sidewalks an Outrage on the People.

Before and after the war, up to 1872, the city government allowed every man who wished to do so to have a wooden shed in front of his store over the sidewalk. It became a great nuisance and the public demanded that they should be removed and in accordance with that *just* demand on the part of the taxpayers, the Board of Aldermen passed an ordinance that the erection of sheds over the sidewalks, and ordering the marshal to remove those that were already constructed, with the exception of those that were tinned. In consequence of said order, the marshal had them all taken down, with the exception of those above referred to, they were allowed to remain up with the express understanding that as soon as the post supporting them should need repairing, the owners was to remove the whole obstruction. But of late we suppose he is responsible for having sheds to be again constructed if the matter should continue the walks will soon be covered and our city again made to look like a country town, and it is sincerely hoped by all that Mayor Hall will stop this outrageous nuisance at once. He cannot make fish of one and flesh of another, if he allows one to have a new shed he must allow all. He is a man of sense, therefore, we may expect it to be abated as soon as his attention is called to it.

Fires the Past Week.

On Saturday night last a two story frame dwelling on the premises of Mrs. Fulton, on 5th between Princess and Chesnut streets, which had just been removed from Cottage Lane, was nearly destroyed by fire, which was said to have been of incendiary origin. The building had been purchased by Mr. D. O'Connor and the loss amounted to about $150, which falls upon Mr. Chas. Morrell, the contractor. No insurance.

On the same night a small frame building on the premises of Mr. B. F. Hall, on 9th, between Market and Princess, was burned, and it was said the fire in this instance was also incendiary. Insured.

Mr. R. C. Taylor.

This gentleman, who has been in charge of the National Cemetery for the past seven years, has been ordered to Annapolis, Md., to take charge of the cemetery at that place. Mr. Taylor, although a stranger when he first took charge of our National Cemetery, soon made many warm and strong friends by his uniform courtesy and gentlemanly manners, and he now leaves with the friendship and best wishes of all who knew him, for a long prosperous and happy life, and regret exceedingly to part with him. Mr. Taylor is a good officer; he believes in whatever he has to do in doing it well. He has kept the cemetery in perfect order, one would think from the condition of the shrubery, hedges, grasses, flowers and mounds that the government was spending thousands of dollars for the maintainance of the cemetery, which is not the case, the Department makes an appropriation of only about one hundred dollars a year for all this labor; but Mr. Taylor being an exceedingly good landscape gardener, determined that his cemetery should look as well as any in the city, and he entirely succeeded.

We hope he may find it convenient to visit his many friends in North Carolina often, he may rest assure of receiving a good old tar heel welcome whenever he may come. And all the harm we wish him, is that he may make as many friends in his new home as he leaves in Wilmington.

The cheapest edition of the Waverly novels ever published. The Waverly novels, by Sir Walter Scott, complete for Three Dollars. T. B. Peterson & Brothers, 306 Chesnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa., have just commenced the publication of a new and cheap edition of "The Waverly Novels," by Sir Walter Scott, which will be completed in Twenty-six Weekly Volumes, eac volume being a novel complete in itself, and one volume will be issued every Saturday until the whole are published. Each book will make a large octavo volume, have on it an Illustrated Cover, and will be sold at the low price of Fifteen Cents a volume, or Three Dollars will pay for the full and complete set of Twenty-six volumes, and copies of any of the novels, or complete sett of the edition, will be sent to any one, post-paid, at these rates. This edition will be called "Petersons' Cheap Edition for the Million," and it will be the Cheapest Edition of the Waverly Novels published in the world, and it will contain all the Author's notes, as well as all his last corrections and additions. Remit Three Dollars to T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia, and they will then mail to you, at once, postpaid, as fast as issued, the full and complete set of "Petersons' New and Cheap Edition for the Million" of "The Waverly Novels," in Twenty-six volumes, together with a Proof Impression of the best Portrait ever taken of Sir Walter Scott, gratis, suitable for framing.

Advice to Mothers.

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of cutting teeth? If so, send at once and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING. Its value is incalculable. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers, there is no mistake about it. It cures dysentery and diarrhoea, regulates the stomach and bowels, cures wind colic, softens the gums, reduces inflamation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING is pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and is for sale by all druggists throughout the world. Price 25 cents a bottle. 1y

TELEGRAPH BREVITIES.

Richmond had a $25,000 fire Thursday morning.

W. H. Miller & Co., stock brokers, 633 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, have suspended.

Wells, Fargo & Co.'s express was robbed Saturday night in Arizona by masked men.

The Republican State Convention of Maryland will meet in Baltimore September 27th.

Up to Saturday last the deaths from cholera in Egypt aggregated 16,488, of which 6,866 died in Cairo.

The City National Bank of Lawrenceburg, Ind., closed on Saturday last, but will probably resume.

Fresh outbreaks in Spain and anti-Jewish riots in Hungary help to keep things lively in the "ould country."

Growing crops and other property were badly damaged in several counties in Iowa on Thursday last.

A schooner was libelled at Richmond last week for violating the neutrality laws, having on board a large quantity of war material.

Reports from 45 counties in Georgia and Florida represent the cotton crop as much improved. Picking has commenced to a limited extent.

On Saturday the mutilated remains of four men were found in a camp near Comberland Falls, Tenn., and it is supposed they fell in a duel over cards.

The government is making provision for the emigration of the Irish people on a large scale. It is proposed to send 10,000 families to Canada next spring.

A farmer named Joe Fulford was lynched in Milton county, Ga., on Saturday last, for the murder of his wife, in which he was aided by two colored men.

A Texas Ranger named Jeff Miller got on a spree in Monterey, Mexico, shot a policeman, and was himself almost literally cut to pieces by the policeman's comrades.

A fire in Vineyard Haven, starting in the Baptist church, Sunday morning, burned over a territory embracing about 50 acres of the heart of the town. Loss $200,000, and hundreds of people homeless.

The Kimball House at Atlanta was destroyed by fire Sunday morning. All the guests escaped. The Gate City Bank was also burned. Loss altogether about $1,000,000. Insurance about $200,000. Said to be incendiary.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW

Furniture Wareroom

AT No. 20 GRANITE ROW,

SOUTH FRONT ST.

I have opened with what I think is a well selected stock of

FURNITURE and BEDDING,

EMBRACING MANY NEW DESIGNS IN

BEDROOM and PARLOR SUITS,

Our aim shall be to deal fairly and squarely with all, and respectfully ask a share of the public patronage.

Courteous treatment guaranteed to who favor me with a call.

THOS. C. CRAFT, Agent.

august 17—3m

Wilmington, Wrightsville and Onslow Railroad.

A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of the W., W. & A. R. R. will be held in the city of Wilmington on Wednesday, September 5th, 1883, at 12 o'clock, at the office of the General Superintendent, as important business will be transacted, a prompt and full attendance is requested.

GEO. W. PRICE, Jr., Vice President.

aug 17-3t

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Dry Goods, Carpets, Mattings,

A complete stock of DRESS GOODS and Trimmings, at all seasons.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS A SPECIALTY

At this season BARGAINS may be had in CARPETS, as the Stock must be closed to make room for New Goods,

BRUSSELS CARPETS as low as 65 cents,

MATTINGS, we Can offer extra good quality for low prices.

R. M. McINTIRE.

july 13—tf

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDS IN BRUNSWICK COUNTY UNDER DECREE OF FORECLOSURE.

BY virtue of a decree of the Supreme Court of Brunswick County, made at the Spring Term A. D. 1883, of said Court, in a certain civil action therein pending, wherein Martha A. Poter was Plaintiff and Martha Ann Jacobs et. al. were Defendants, the undersigned, Referee and Commissioner appointed by said decree, will on Monday the day of Sentember A. D. 1883, at 12 M. at the Court House Door in the Town of Smithville, in the said County of Brunswick, sell by public auction, for cash, the several tracts of land ordered to be sold in and by said decree, which said tracts of land are situated on Hoods Creek, in North West Township in said County, and are bounded and described as follows; Beginning at a Black Gum on the edge of Hoods Creek running thence north 80 deg. east 20 chains to a stake in an old field, the original corner of a 640 acre survey granted to Ephram Vernon, lying on both sides of Creek and running thence north 78 deg. east 18 chains and fifty links to a pine, thence due north 10 chains to a stake, thence north 40 deg. and 20 chains and 50 links to a pine, thence north 70 deg. west 7 chains and fifty links to a stake in the line of the original survey, thence north 20 deg. east 12 chains, crossing the W. C. & A. R. R., to a dead pine stump, original corner of said survey, thence north 60 deg. west 63 chains to a stake, in the edge of Hoods Creek, now a water oak, thence with the meanders of the same to the beginning—containing 601 acres more or less.

Also another tract—containing 400 acres more or less, bounded on the west by the tract of land just above described, on the east and south by the lands now or formerly owned by Thomas J. Armstrong, and on the north by the Wilmington, Columbia and Augusta Railroad.

MARSDEN BELLAMY. aug 17-4w Referee-Commissioner.

TRINITY COLLEGE.

THE Session of 1883-84 opens the 5th of September. Full corps of competent Instructors. Location very healthy and pleasant; and the moral influences of the community the very best.

Charges moderate. For Catalogue send to Prof. W. H. Pegram, Trinity College, Randolph Co., N. C.

REV. M. L. WOOD, aug 10-3t President.

GET YOUR MONEY'S WORTH!

DON'T TAKE ANY ONE'S WORD. COME AND ENQUIRE MY PRICES. LOWEST IN THE CITY.

SAML. G. HALL, Job Printer, 121 PRINCESS STREET.

august 3-3m

D. A. SMITH,

The Latest And Handsomest Styles,

FURNITURE,

ALWAYS ON HAND.

SALES ROOMS & MANUFACTORY

NO. 43 NORTH FRONT STREET

WILMINGTON, N. C.

aug 3 3m

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

COUNTY OF NEW HANOVER—PROBATE COURT.

Rebecca Ann Hobbs and husband, F. E. Hobbs and Andrew J. Dent, vs. John E. Wood, Everette T. Wood, Sophia M. Blossom and husband, Samuel Blossom, Ell H. Davis and John B. Wilson.

THIS is an action to vacate, annul and set aside the will of the late Jackson Wood and to vacate annul and set aside the Probate of said will, and for the appointment of a Receiver and other relief and it appearing to my satisfaction that the Defendant John E. Wood, is a non resident of this State, and cannot after due diligence be found in this State, and that he has or claims an interest as a Devisee under said will on real estate in this state, that the Court has jurisdiction of this action. Now this is to command said Defendant to appear at the Office of the undersigned in the Court House in Wilmington on Friday the 21st day of September, A. D. 1883, and answer or demur to the complaint which is now on file, or judgment will be rendered against him according to the prayer of the complaint.

S. CANAMEMGE, Clerk of the Superior Court.

17-3-10-7-4-7

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Less Than Cost.

WE ARE OFFERING LOTS OF Ladies and Misses

SERGE, BUTTON BOOTS, AND BALS.,

at less than Cost to close out. Goods are worth in value from $2,50 to $3,50 and we are selling them at $1,00 and $1.25, and $1.50,

Come and get a pair at once, or the opportunity will be gone.

GEO. R. FRENCH & SONS. jy 13—tf.

JOB PRINTING.

Lowest Prices.

IF YOU WISH TO HAVE YOUR Bill Heads, Letter Heads, Note Heads, Hand Bills,

Cards, Tags, Circulars, Progammes, Pamphlets, Catalogues, Price Lists, Labels, Tickets,

Visiting Cards, Wedding Cards, Blanks of all kinds, &c., &., &.,

Printed promptly and neatly. Write to

E. S. WARROCK, P. O. Box 402. Wilmington, N. C.

Refer to Editor of this paper. april 8 tf

June 29 3m

H. BRUNHILD & BRO.,

Distillers, Wholesale Liquor Dealers

AND PROPRIETORS OF THE

CHAMPION CIGAR FACTORY,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

HICKS & BRUNHILD & BROS.,

RICHMOND, VA.,

MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KIND OF FINE

CHEWING TOBACCO, NAVYS AND TWISTS,

may 20—tf

WILLIAM LYNCH,

THE

Tailor and Clothier,

HAS A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF Cassimeres. Doeskins and Broadcloths, AMERICAN AND IMPORTED,

Which he will cut and make to order, in the latest styles.

Satisfaction Guaranteed.

Store north side of Princess street near Front. may 20—tf

THE WILMINGTON POST.

W. P. CANADAY, Proprietor.

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 17, 1883.

THE BIG STRIKE.

The pending telegraphic strike, of which so much has been said and written, is really deserving of the notice it has received in a greater degree than the ordinary sensational topics of the day. From an economic, social, business and political stand-point it is a subject of deep concern to every thoughtful well wisher of the country. The time has long passed which rated the electric wire among the mere conveniencies of civilized industrial life. In the swift progressiveness of our civilization, the luxurious superfluity of one decade becomes the inexorable necessity of the next. The entire suspension of telegraphic communication thoughout the world to-day would result in a financial crisis more appalling than a general war among all the enlightened nations of the earth. The control over such a vast and powerful agency is a great and fearful power. The solicitude which is excited by its consideration is certainly not diminished by the reflection that this tremendous force is, to a great degree, in the hands of a class deficient generally in those conservative tendencies which the possession of real property and other local ties are apt to engender. "The abuse of greatness," says the wisest of all uninspired thinkers, "is when it disjoins remorse from power." This is profoundly true, but none the less so than the kindred thought that the abuse of power is when it is disjoined from responsibility. The capacity of precipitating a tremendous revolution without any prospects of its consequences recoiling upon the originator is a power more liable to a dangerous and improper use, and more disastrous in the results of such use than any other which belongs to society. Hence it is that the present attitude of our friends in the telegraphic fraternity is fraught with such deep and absorbing interest. No unworthy motive of which we are aware is imputable to the "strikers." We have neither right nor reason to question their expressed resolution to have justice in the matter of their wages, and to stop at the accomplishment of that. Still, we can but regret that such means have been thought necessary to attain that end. When men once find themselves possessed of vast and irresistible powers it is asking almost too much of human nature to expect moderation and equity in the assertion of their demands, or a voluntary abdication of that authority which they have found it so pleasant to wield. The tumultuary gatherings which have been held from time to time in this country and in England, with the honest original design of advancing some political or business interest, have rarely ever dispersed without proceeding to some irregular violence of a character which they themselves in cooler moments would have been the first to deplore, so dangerous and intoxicating, as we have said, is the sense of uncontrolable power. No class of men can claim exemption from this infirmity, but it cannot be denied that its consequences are most reasonably to be apprehended from those who are unrestrained by mental discipline and an interest in the stability of business concerns and the rights of property. That the operatives of the several telegraph companies have acted with the most praiseworthy moderation in the present instance is not to be denied, but the matter is not yet at an end and we cannot say what exasperation may effect before it is concluded. There is a phase of the case which concerns, not only the telegraphic brotherhood, but society through all its ranks. The business of the wire is now too vast and important to yield to the interest or even necessities, of any body of employees, The affairs of the world can not be suspended to adjust the relations of master and servant, however, extensive, if there resides a force anywhere sufficient to command that they proceed. Now, all the power of the United States government may properly be invoked in that behalf. Twice has the Supreme Court of the United States decided that, by virtue of its regulative control over commerce, the federal government may supervise the telegraph system extending through the states. If the striking operatives do not wish to lose what power they have in the effort to attain more, and acquire a new master even stronger than themselves, we warn them as their sincere friend and well wisher, that they do not push their demands to the extreme of permanently deranging the busi the country.

THE RATIFICATIONISTS.

The bourbon party of the south have been signally unhappy in the past in the selection of the various names by which they have successively designated their organization. First, we had the conservative party; then the Democratic conservative, and finally the Democratic alone. Naturally supposing that so many changes indicated a degree of quite proper dissatisfaction, and yielding to the world—ancient prosperity for giving names, in the kindness of our hearts, and meditating what *we* thought a prodigious "favor," we suggested the word "bourbon," which they might use tentatively for a while as a *nom de guerre*, and see how it would *take* in the political world. To our delight, it was accepted as "quite the thing" by independent thinkers and all except those for whom it was designed. Imagine, then, our confusion—we might almost say consternation—when we found the very objects of our affectionate solicitude in a fever heat of indignation, rejecting our proposition as stubbornly as Mrs. Betsey Trotwood ignored the name of of David Copperfield, or a southern legislature of their political complexion would repudiate an honest debt of the state. To be sure, the name tallied well enough with the feelings and antecedents of the party, but it savored of some ugly associations, and conjured up memories which, like the "blood-boltered banquo," were unsightly to look upon, and would not down. Such an experience little encourages us to make a second effort, but as the last suggested cognomen (fastened upon them her force by *the people*) so galls and rankles, and as our kindness is invincible, we make one more offer which if ungratefully rejected, will be our last. What say you then, ye representatives of all the wealth, talent and respectability, to the title of—RATIFICATIONISTS? Like the name of Alexander, it is "long, but easy quite to spell," and imposingly historical, or, at least, can readily be made so by a slight retrospect. Did you not conscript all the poor men in your county, to shed their blood and leave their little ones desolate, that you might retain your slaves? And yet when the iron heel of war had crushed out that accursed "institution," did you not hasten with feigned but obsequious alacrity to ratify the emancipation proclamation? When even this much was accomplished for freedom, did you not seek to fritter away and render nugatory your enforced gift, by refusing the colored man a seat in the jury box, a place on the witness stand, and the privilege of the ballot, without which you knew that your former conceptions could never be ensured or perpetrated? And when the Republicans—not to be trifled with or evaded—sternly hinted that your own restoration to American citizenship would *only* be in company with the long-suffering freedmen, were you not swift to repent(?) of your wicked stratagem, and ratify the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments? When the carpet baggers and scalawags in 1868, for the first time in your history, offered to the people a constitution which enduringly secured a homestead for the poor, a lien for the laborer immunity for the family from its spendthrift head, the abrogation of a Draconian criminal code, the right of selecting by ballot their judges and home rulers, and an equilibrium of taxation between the poor man's "poll" and the rich man's acres; did you not fight it day and night as an imported New England abomination? But when the people passed it over you, did you not recur at your next convention to your old trick of ratifying what you could not avoid? And now, finally (until we get a new instance) has not your party in Virginia ratified the Mahone readjusting policy, which one brief year ago you were so bitterly denouncing as the sum and essence of all dishonesty? A party as justly formed as you are for honor and fairness will surely not reject in the teeth of all these facts, our newly offered name of RATIFICATIONISTS.

THE STAINED ESCUTCHEON.

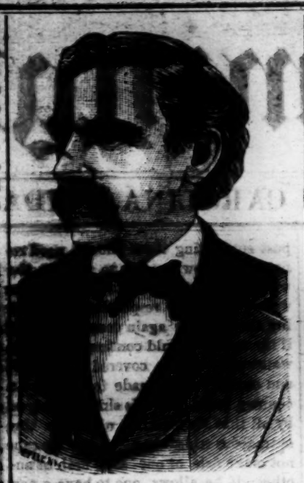
The Virginia Democracy have long arrogated to themselves, in the matter of steadfast and loyal adherence to principle, the position of the Tenth Legion in the political army of which they are a division. But their recent action at the Lynchburg convention has afforded another illustration of the Biblical precept that a haughty spirit goes before a fall. To accept as inevitably the sentence of the popular majority in a matter of governmental *policy* so far from indicating weakness or vacillation, betokens not only the sagacity of statesmen, but also that deference to the source of all power in this county which is to be expected of all patriotic citizens. But when a matter of *principle* is once in issue, which affects the honor and conscience of every voter, and where a party stations itself on a lofty plane of right and duty scorning and discarding all suggestions of mere expediency, there success is a matter of *secondary* importance; a Thermopylæ defeat is more glorious than any victory obtained by concession. There no recalcitrant step can be taken, but it must be onward, or death. *There* a victory that comes from compromise is a virtual defeat, for it is at the expense of what the battle was waged for; it is as if the treasure for which some great naval combat were waged should be sunk in the fight by the guns of the conqueror. But, to drop all simile and metaphor, this is what the peerless Democracy of the Old Dominion have done. After proclaiming war to the knife with Mahone and readjustment, in order to conquer, they fold the readjuster chiefs to their bosoms and quietly submit to this doctrine, denounced by them, until now, as a league with fraud and dishonor. This comes of the slogan "the Republicans must go—turn out the rascals." Yes, turn them out, even if *we* have to take up their visors and dark lanterns to get at their plunder. Well, they have been kept out a long time, and no wonder that "poor Tom's cold," and like the artfully eloquent tramp, so hungry that he hasn't got anywhere to stay all night—such a sadly protracted one too, while wished for morn delays—indefinitely.

"THIS WAY LAWYERS."

Under this heading our esteemed contemporary, the Richmond *Whig*, of the 3d instant, indulges in some strictures which we fear are wanting in the discriminating good sense and chivalrous courtesy which distinguish this able and popular journal. Of the Virginia lawyers, as a class, we have no personal knowledge, but from our *general* experience of the fairmindedness, the candor, honesty and sagacity which characterize the legal profession, we are not only disposed, but feel in duty bound to enter our respectful dissent to this indistinguishing censure. And in doing so, we are almost tempted to enter a modest claim to be regarded as forgiving and generous, for, of a truth, the Republican party in North Carolina has little in its past, and scarcely none in its present, for which it is indebted to the bar. Still, we are not blinded to the virtues of any body of men because of its being largely compose of those who entertain sentiments variant from our own. Indeed, if there is any class of citizens in the state whose opposition we respect, it is that of the lawyers. While prejudice may constitute the leading element of their antagonism, yet we fully believe that even such prejudice is the result of an orignal, honest and conscientious effort to ascertain and follow the right. We are strengthened in this connection by circumstances which barely admit of any other possible interpretation. That the lawyers here are not the pets of Democratic voters is one of the few things on which there is no difference of opinion. To say of a candidate that he is a lawyer is in many localities sufficient to prevent his nomination or inevitably insure his defeat, and it is only when the adventitious surroundings of wealth and family influence are thought to be potent enough to overcome the professional disqualification that the ambitious attorney is permitted to tempt the doubtful fortunes of the field. That those persons whose lives and peculiar studies have thoroughly imbued them with the spirit of the laws should be the ones most sedulously excluded from participating in their enactment exemplifies the vindictive prepossessions of a body of electors who would rather have unwholesome and inconsiderate legislation than the best of laws devised by this odious class. Now, when in the face of all this injustice and contumely the members of the bar still harrangue from the stump, make arduous campaigns, expend their money and devote their time ungrudgingly all for the interest of a cause whose rank and file are ready to trample on them as soon as their services are out of request, we cannot fail to discern self-sacrificing consecration to principle which challenges the admiration of all good men. What renders such devotion all the more remarkable is the voluntary renunciation of the honor and appreciation so dear to men which they can but see has ever awaited the lawyer of ability who has cast his fortunes with the Republican party. That party has been as conspicuous in its appreciation of talents as the bourbon dynasty has been notorious for the reverse. However, we are happy to observe that this quixotic devotion of the lawyers is tending to a reaction. They begin to see that self-respect is compromised in this inglorious drudgery for their inferiors. Especially are the younger members of the bar beginning to feel that they have the work of *men* before them in the world, and that there is no future of usefulness in prospect in a party which would keep them in swadling clothes until the decrepid and impotent old exponents of effete and dishonored political ideas have found the oblivion of the grave. Then, once more, in the name of those who will so proudly and nobly represent the future of the bar, we must venture to stand up for the legal fraternity even under the shadow of the *Whig's* Ajacean shield.

The New York *Sun* calls attention to the fact that the negroes hold the balance of power between the two great parties of the day in the states of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Connecticut. The *National Republican* did the same thing many months ago, and drew from the fact the lesson that if the Republican party would retain the support of the negro it must not present for the presidency in 1884 one of those Republicans who have in recent years denied him like Peter, or betrayed him like Judas. And what is true of the negro is true of his genuine white friends.—*National Republican.*

A tragedian in his travels: Heavy tragedian at a railroad hotel—"Prithee, landlord, dwells there within the precincts of this hamlet a machinist?" Landlord—"A machinist? Yes, sir." Tragedian—"Then take to him this bird of many springs. Bid him wrench asunder these iron limbs, and then, for our regalement, to chisel slices from its unyielding bosom, for we would dine anon. And pray do it quickly. Yon peas you need not carry, for them, with dexterous management, we can swallow whole. Away!"



SENATOR WILLIAM P. FRYE,
RE-ELECTED FROM MAINE.

William P. Frye, re-elected to the United States Senate from Maine, was born at Lewiston, in that state, September 2, 1831. He received a good education, and was graduated at Bowdoin College in 1850. He having read law and been admitted to the bar, he began practice, which soon proved lucrative. He was a member of the state legislature in 1861 and 1862. In 1866-'67 he was mayor of Lewiston, and in the second of these years was again elected to the state legislature. Appointed attorney-general of Maine in 1867, he held the office until 1869. In 1872 he was made a member of the National Republican Executive Committee, and has held the same position ever since. His membership in the federal legislature dates from the forty-second congress, to which he was elected as a Republican. He distiuished himself as a member of the Judiciary and Ways and Means committees of the House of Representatives. When Senator Blaine had accepted his appointment to a seat in President Garfield's Cabinet, Mr. Frye was elected to succeed him in the senate, where he took his seat March 18,1881. He was appointed chairman of the committee on Rules and a member of that on Privileges and Elections. Mr. Frye as a member of the senate has distinguished himself in debate and as an uncompromising party man, as he did in the lower house. He was the first man in congress to advise appropriation of money for the propagation of fish for food. He is well read and eloquent, and has made useful contributions, in speeches and other ways, to popular culture. His public services identify him with those who aim at the intellectual and moral advancement of the people. He is an L. L. D. of Bates College, Maine, and a member of the Board of Overseers of Bowdoin College. His business activities, which are reputed to have made him considerable wealth, include a directorship in the First National Bank of Lewiston and an interest in several of the manufacturing enterprises of his native city and its neighborhood.

The Republicans never had a bolder or more fearless champion. He is a man of great physical as well as intellectual power. His bout with Senator Vance, of this state, in the senate of the United States at its last session, was so exceedingly successful that our tar heel representative has never sought to lock horns since with Senator Fry. The southern Republicans have had in him at all times defender of their rights. He has never hesitated for a moment to champion their cause in as well as out of congress.

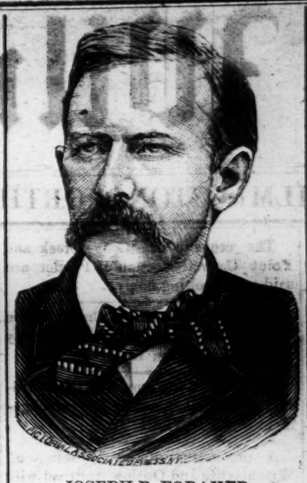
The photograph we present above, of him, does not do the senator justice. He is one of the handsomest members of the senate, and we might add with truth, in either house of congress. Maine is certainly to be congratulated on the material from which the state has to select its represenatives. Such men as Hamlin, Blaine, Hale and Frye are an do honor to any state or any people.

What an Englishman Saw at Chicago.

A letter from the London *Daily News* says: Of course I went to the stock yards of Chicago. A lively piebald porker was one of a number grunting and quarreling in a pen, and I was asked to keep my eye on him. And what happened to that porker was this: He was suddenly seized by the hind leg, and jerked up on a small crane. This swung him swiftly through the fatal door from which no pig ever returns. On the other side stood a man,

That two handed engine at the door
Stands ready to smite once, and smite no more.

and the dead pig shot across a trough and through another doorway, and there was a splash! He had fallen head first into a vat of water. Some unseen machinery passed him along swiftly to the other end of the terrible bath, and there a water wheel seized him and flung him out on a slopping counter. Then another machine scraped him, and with one revolution scraped him as bald as a nut. And down the counter he went, losing his head as he slid past a man with a hatchet, and then, "Gentle" he was up again by the heels. In one dreadful handful a man emptied him, and while an other squirted him with fresh water, the pig—registering his own weight as he passed the inspector's box—shot down the steel bar from which he hung and whisked around the corner into the house. One long cut of the knife made two "slices of pork" out of that piebald pig. Two blows of a hatchet brought away his hindhouse. And there, in thirty-five seconds from his last grunt, dirty, hot-headed, noisy—the pig was hanging up in two pieces, clean, tranquil, iced!



JOSEPH B. FORAKER.
REPUBLICAN NOMINEE FOR GOVERNOR OF OHIO.

The Republican nominee for Governor of the state of Ohio is a young man, 36 years of age, who has never before engaged in politics, excepting when elected a Judge of the Supreme Court of Cincinnati in 1879 at which time he defeated the Hon. Alfred Yaple, who was at that time the incumbent.

He left the farm, upon which he was working, a mere boy, to enlist as a private in the eighty-ninth Ohio infantry, and served in the army of the Cumberland until the close of the war. He was appointed a Sergeant in 1862 and was made first Lieutenant, March 14th, 1864. He was brevetted Captain "for efficient services during the campaigns in Georgia and North Carolina," and when his regiment was mustered out, he was serving as aide-de-camp on General Slocum's staff. He participated in all the battles of the Cumberland, excepting Chicamauga, at which time he was employed in detached service.

At the close of the war, the boyish soldier returned to school at the Ohio Wesleyan University, and graduated from Cornell in 1869. In the fall of the same year he was admitted to practice at the bar in Hamilton Co., and continued to do so until elected to the bench in 1879. After three years of active service he resigned on account of ill health.

In 1870, he married a daughter of ex-Congressman Hezekial K. Bundy. The lady has taken a degree at the Ohio Seminary, and is noted for her high literary attainments.

Judge Foraker's war record gives him a strong following among the soldiers who fought with the Army of the Cumberland, and his collegiate friends testified to their devotion by their action at the convention.

He is liberal in his views, both religious and political, but he is a rigid adherent to the doctrines of law and order, and cordially supports the just taxation of the liquor traffic, rather than the methods of prohibition. He is a young man of good legal attainments, and an unblemished record, who has shown an amount of sagacity, tact and dignity, far in advance of his years. He secured the nomination through his own popularity and the firmness of his constituents, and from the outlook at this time his election as Governor of the great state of Ohio is almost a certainty.

EDENTON, N. C., July 28, 1883.

A large number of citizens assembled in the court house to hear the discussion of the Wilmington, Wrightsville and Onslow railroad. The meeting was opened by the election of Elder E. Overton as chairman, and George W. Lane as secretary.

After prayer by the chairman, the superintendent of said road, Mr. E. F. Martin, addressed the meting and explained the plan by which is proposed to prosecute the work on the road. He was followed by his colleague Mr. Newton, of Edgecombe. Messrs. D. M. Lee, E. H. Sutton and Geo. W. Lane spoke in advocacy of the great colored enterprise, and commended it to the favorable consideration of the citizens of Chowan.

After the speaking George W. Lane offered the following resolution:

We, the citizens of Edenton, have heard with entire satisfation the plans for the prosecution of the work on the Wilmington, Wrightsville and Onslow railroad; and

WHEREAS, We look upon the great enterprise with interest and deep concern, therefore be it

Resolved, That we heartily concur with its projectors, and do promise as an evidence of our concurrence, and all the aid we can render, both financially and morally.

After the adoption of the resolution the books for subscription were opened and the following gentlemen subscibed their names and amounts:

D M Lee, 2 shares, $50; L Tillery, 2, $50; G W Lane, 2, $50; Dorsey Stewart, 2, $50; E Overton, 1, $25; J C Gibbs, 1, $25; Alex Creecy, 1, $25; Geo Creecy, 1, $25; J T Page; 1, $25; T P Hawkins, 1, $25; Joseph Price, 1, $25; Nelson Blount, 1, $25; Noah Beaman, 1, $25; Jeoffrey Haughton, 1, $25; H Rawles, 1, $25; J J Gregory, 1, $25; Isaac Dail, 1, $25; George Haughton, 1, $25; W H Nichols, 1, $25; Peter Wilson, 1, $25; Peter Sproull, 1, $25; H J McCleese, 1, $25; A Gibbs, 1, $25; M L Bowen, 1, $25; Cesar Williams, 1, $25; W Heath, 1, $25; Ed Blount, 1, $25; Jos Wynne, 1, $25; E H Blount, 1, $25; Henry Barham, 1, $25; E H Sutton, 1, $25. Total, number of shares, 35. Total number of stockholders, 31. Total amount subscribed, $875 25. D. M. Lee was elected director for this county.

The meeting was the most harmonious and enthusiastic that it has been my pleasure to visit since I have been in the county.

GEO. W. LANE, Sec'y.

Not Partial, but Complete,

ALEXANDRIA, Va, Aug. 4, 1881.

H. H. WARNER & Co: Sirs—Your Safe Kidney and Liver Cure has effected an entire cure in my case. I suffered every form of kidney difficulty.

W. J. SUMMERS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Valuable Plantation and Rice Lands for Sale.

A VALUABLE PLANTATION WITHIN Six miles of Wilmington containing about two thousand five hundred acres. There are about 100 acres of cleared Rice Land, of which 75 acres are under cultivation with ood banks, trunks, &c. and about 700 acres of uncleared Rice Land covered with valuable timber. It is accessible from the Cape Fear River by a Canal over a mile long to the uplands, and from 12 to 15 feet wide. There are from 30 to 40 acres of the Upland improved and under cultivation, being No. 1 cotton and corn land, and has all necessary houses for laborers, Rice Barns and necessary outbuildings; the balance of the tract about 1,660 acres of timber Pine Lands. The Plantation affords for cattle a range unsupasssd both in winter and summer. For terms and further information Address LOCK BOX 831 Wilmington, N. C.
june 22-tf

Sam'l W. Holden.

I HAVE A GAS-FITTING and PLUMBING Establishment on the South side of Market between 2nd and 3rd Streets. I am prepared to do the very best work a reasonable terms. I guarantee satisfaction I invite the public, who may need the services of a first-class Plumber, to call and see me before making arrangements else where.

SAMUEL W. HOLDEN,
Market between 2nd and 3rd Sts.,
Wilmington, N. C.
sept 10-tf

Molasses.

NEW CROP CUBA AND PORTO RICO.
In Hogshead., Tierces and Barrels For sale by
mh 18 tf ADRIAN & VOLLERS.

Butter Lard and Meat.

50 Kegs and Tubs BUTTER,
200 do do LARD.
225 Boxes MEAT.
50 Boxes CHEESE,
For sale by
mh 18 tf ADRIAN & VOLLERS.

Bungs, Nails, &c

25 Bbls BUNGS,
250 Kegs NAILS,
500 Bundles HOOP IRON.
25 Bbls GLUE,
For sale by
mh 18 tf ADRIAN & VOLLERS.

Sugar, Coffee, Flour,

A FULL STOCK ON HAND,
For sale by
ADRIAN & VOLLERS,
Wholesale Grocers,
mh 18 tf S. Corr. Front and Dock Sts.

To Consumptives.

The advertiser having been permanently cured of that dread disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge,) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure Cure for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c.

Parties wishing the Prescription, will please address, Rev. E. A. WILSON, 194 Penn St., Williamsburgh, N. Y.
jy 28-1y

$72 A week made at home by the industrious. Best business now before the public. Capital not needed. We will start you. Men, women, boys and girls wanted every where to work for us. Now is the time. You can work in spare time, or give your whole time to the business. No other business will pay you nearly as well. No one can fail to make enormous pay by engaging at once. Costly outfit and terms free. Money made fast, easily, and honorably. Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine.
april 8 1y

McDOUGALL & BOWDEN'S

IS THE PLACE TO GET YOUR BUGGIES and HARNESS put in repair, and also to find a full line of first class SADDLERY, HARNESS, TRUNKS, BAGS, &c. A large lot of BUGGIES daily expected.—Come and see us.
my 1 1y

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ROCK LIME

FOR BUILDING PURPOSES.

FRESHLY BURNED

DELIVERED IN WILMINGTON

At $1.15 Per Barrel.

Also
Agricultural Lime
and Carbonate of Lime
French Bro's.,
ROCKY POINT, N C.
Jan 29 tf.

Greater Inducements

PURCHASERS OF GROCERIES
MAY BE FOUND
At the Large Wholesale Establishment
Adrian & Vollers,
AT
S. E. Corner Front and Dock
Than can possibly be offered elsewhere.
AND IN THEIR STOCK
WILL BE FOUND
Every Thing in the Grocery Line
That a Dealer or Consumer needs
Selections for the County
Trade ample and superior.
NOV 29—tf.

For Fall Planting
BULBS
MILLIONS OF THEM
For FLORISTS and AMATEURS.
Dutch Bulbs, Japan Bulbs, French Bulbs, American Bulbs. Also Plants for Greenhouse and Window Gardens.
BEAUTIFUL Catalogue FREE!
HIRAM SIBLEY & CO.
SEEDSMEN,
Rochester, N.Y. & Chicago, Ill.
dec.17—1v

CHAS. KLEIN

Undertaker and Cabinet Maker.

All Orders promptly attended to.
The finest CASKETS, the best WORK and the most LIBERAL TERMS.
Shop on Princess between, Front and Second. dec 5-tf

THE NEW DEPARTURE

OR

A Natural System of Learning Writing, Spelling English Grammar, and Punctuation at the same time.

By J. D. SLOCUM.

"The New Departure" is a new application of an old idea: namely, that the way to do a thing is to do it.

By its self-instruction is made Easy, and Education in many valuable things made Free.

IT IS LEARNING BY DOING.

"The value of all Educational systems consists in what they do to incite the pupil to help himself."

More of the subjects taught can be learned unaided with this system in a month, than in the best schools with the old system in a twelvemonth.

Mechanical school-work can give instruction, but it cannot develop faculty, because this depends upon self-exertion.

Sent to any address, postpaid, on receipt of price, $1.

Address E. R. PELTON & CO.
25 Bond Street, New York.

Real Estate, Stocks, Bonds, &c.

SOLD IN FRONT OF THE COURT HOUSE.

YEARS OF EXPERIENCE in this business warrant me in asking the public for a liberal share of their patronage.

S. VARNER, JR.,
Auctioneer.
aug 1—tf

THE WILMINGTON POST.

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 17, 1883.

EDUCATION OF THE NEGRO.

A MORAL, SOCIAL, POLITICAL AND INDUSTRIAL NECESSITY.

THE STRIKING ADDRESS OF DR. ATTICUS G. HAYGOOD BEFORE THE SOUTHERN SUNDAY SCHOOL ASSOCIATION—AN ELOQUENT PLEA FOR OUR BROTHER IN BLACK.

The Rev. Atticus G. Haygood, president of Emory College, Ga., in his capacity as general agent of the "John F. Slates Fund," delivered, by special request, a striking address on the Education of the Negro, before the Southern Sunday School Association, at *Montesgle*, Tenn., last Thursday. He would not discuss the relative capacity of the two races, and said:

The proposition I am here to advocate is this, and this only: *The negro in the United States ought to be educated.*

The first reason I offer is in the fact of his humanity. He ought to be educated because he is a man. At this point I say nothiug to those who deny the essential unity of the human race. I speak to those who do believe in that essential unity. For one I believe in the essential unity of the race, and I believe in the brotherhood of the human race. I believe, therefore, in all brotherly help and service, wherever and however I find any human being. For the very same reasons that I believe in sending the gospel and the christian civilization that goes with it to China, I believe in giving christian education to the negroes in America; and lest by some possibility there should be some misapprehension as to the truth I hold, let me say, I believe *in giving* the opportunities of Christian education to the negroes for the same reasons that I believe in giving the opportunities of christian edcuation to the white people— that is, because they are alike human beings, and by natural, God given right should have the best opportunity God's providence allows them for becoming all that they are capable of becoming.

THE NEGRO'S CAPACITY FOR LEARNING.

How much he can learn, of what development he is capable, we of to-day do not know; our children will not know, for the elevation of a race implies the education of generations. But individuals of the negro race have done enough in the matter of advanced education; hundreds of thousands of them have done enough in the matter of elementary education to put to flight utterly the theories and arguments that a generation ago we of the white race, with few exceptions, accepted as the final orthodox philosophy on this subject:

As a practical proposition I would say that every child in this country, *white* and black, should have, from his parents or from the government, an equal chance for elementary education. I believe in what Americans mean by the "common school." There should be schools enough to give to every child the rudiments of learning; if you please, the "three R's." And these schools should be good enough to teach the rudiments thoroughly. Such schools there must be, if the children of the Republic are to be educated; if they are to be efficient, if they are to reach the case, they must be backed by the government. To accomplish this end wisely, justly, efficiently, there must be a fair and equitable distribution of the school funds, without distinction of race. I rejoice that every state in this Union—with perhaps one exception—does now in principle at least use its school funds without distinction of race, so that in the opportunities of elementary education there may be justice to both races.

What comes after this universal elementary education? The answer is simple and to me obvious: whatever individual capacity, aided by the benevolence of good men and the wise enterprise of the church, makes possible. Give them all, white and black, the keys of knowledge, and then let them unlock as many doors as they can. I pity the coward who is afraid to give a human being this chance. Little danger is there that any race will rise too high, that any individual of any race will learn too much truth. There is no danger more remote than the danger of over-education; there is no danger more imminent than the danger of under-education and false education. And there is no part of the civilized world that, at this time, has greater need to concern itself with the social and political and moral perils that lurk in widespread ignorance than our own well-beloved and fair "Sunny South" of the year 1883.

PRACTICAL POLICY OF THE CASE.

With not a few persons of good business faculty and shrewd worldly wisdom it often happens that an argument on the plane of policy goes much further than an argument on the higher plane of truth and right. They are prone to forget that there is no wise policy that is against right, and that while God reigns there cannot be.

I will offer the argument on the lower plane. The negro is here, and here to stay. He is a citizen armed with that thunderbolt of political power, the ballot. That it was given to him unwisely and without conditions that would develop in him a wise conscience as to the use of it; that as a rule he is unfit to be a voter—all this I understand fairly well. But this is not the subject to discuss at this time. He is a citizen, he is a voter. In some states he is in the majority; in every southern state he is a tremendous power—a power whether he uses it or designing white men use it. It is about time to consider facts. His citizenship is a fact and his presence here is a fact. There are now at least seven millions of negroes in this country; nearly all of them are in the southern states. They increase rapidly and steadily—faster than the white race increases. The increase in the total population of the United States from 1870 to 1880 was 30 per cent; the increase of the white population, aided largely by foreign immigration, was 28.82 per cent; the increase of the negro population, unaided by foreign immigration, was 34.78 per cent. Some writers of name and position have endeavored to break the force of these startling figures by calling in question the accuracy of the census tables and by seeking, in the comparisons of longer periods, as from 1860 to 1880, to prove a smaller percentage of increase. If they want the best test for comparison let them try ten decades instead of two sets of two. One hundred years ago there were in this country 700,000 negroes; now there are 7,000,000. That is, they have multiplied ten times in a century. How many will there be in 1983?

THE ILLITERATE VOTE.

A man who does not know that voters ought to be able to read and write does not know enough to be argued with. The illiterate vote of our southern states is simply appalling, and this illiterate vote is increasing. From 1870 to 1880 there was an increase of illiterate voters in the southern states of nearly two hundred thousand. Figures may not be interesting to a mixed audience, but they are sometimes instructive, I will give you a few on the illiterate vote of our section of the Union: In Georgia the illiterate white vote in 1870 was 21,899, in 1880, 28,571; the negro illiterate vote in 1870 was 100,551; in 1880, 116.516. The white illiterate vote in Kentucky in 1870 was 43,826; in 1880, 54,955; the negro illiterate vote was in 1870, 37,849; in 1880, 43,177. In Tennessee the white illiterate vote was in 1870, 37,713; in 1880, 46,948; the negro illiterate vote was in 1870, 55,938; in 1880, 58,601. In Texas in 1870 the white illiterate vote was 17,505; in 1880, 33,085; the negro illiterate vote in Texas in 1870 was 47,235; in 1880, 59,909.

Let those philosophers who think that education "spoils the poor for laborers" take heart. The uneducated adults among whites and blacks in the south increase in numbers. If ignorance makes them better laborers, there has been great advance in our industrial resources since 1870. There were among us nearly two hundred thousand more grown men who could neither read nor write in 1880 than in 1870. Doubtless 1883 would show still further progress—but progress downward.

Surely it cannot be needful before this assembly to point out the perils to our institutions involved in this huge and increasing illiterate vote. How are the votes of ignorant men determined? First, in small part by the counsels of the wise and good citizens. I say in small part, for the bad and designing demagogue has more power over the ignorant vote than the good and unselfish patriot. Second, the votes of ignorant men are largely determined by prejudice. Out of prejudice proceed conflicts and all manner of social and political wrongs. Third, the votes of the ignorant are largely influenced by bribes, offered in one form or another. And this means fraud and corruption without end and bottomless. The worst thing about this huge illiterate vote is not the incapacity of the voters to use their ballots wisely: it is this: Ignorance fits them exactly to become the tools of corrupt men of superior intelligence. With an illiterate vote large enough to hold the balance of power, elections are, for the most part, dictated by demagogues and manipulated by villains. It is left to intelligent, industrious and honest citizens to settle the costs of corrupt government.

OBJECTIONS TO NEGRO EDUCATION CONSIDERED.

I am not acquainted with the answer to all this as a plea for the education of the negro. "Book-learning," we are gravely informed, "is not sufficient; the negro needs education in morals." This is true, and true as to the negro, because it is true as to all other men. But will sensible men seriously urge the negro's need of education in morals as an objection to his education in books? Is book-knowledge then in itself unfavorable to good morals? Is ignorance the mother of devotion and the nurse of religion? Then recall the fierce Arabs who put torch to the library of Alexandria and bid them burn down your colleges and schools; bid them destroy your books and stop your busy press forever. Then stop all education—stop all thinking—vegetate and die. It is unmitigated nonsense, this miserable pretence of reasoning that since the negro does need betterment in his morals the school-house is not good for him. A most significant fact may be mentioned at this point. The only white people in this country who are expending either much money or much service in the effort to improve the negro's morals are also the people who are expending most money and service in the endeavor to teach him the knowledge of books. It is also true that those who have the most to say about the negro's need of education in morals, as a reason for not educating him in books, are precisely the people who are not doing anything of consequence to educate him in anything. To a plain man there seems to be a degree of sham and cant in their talk.

The objections to the negro's education that control's men's opinions have their origin in four roots, closely united. First, in ignorance; there are not a few who are, at bottom, opposed to all edutian. Second, in stinginess; multiplied thousands deny their own children education because it costs money. Money is their god. There are many white men in this country who are, by some sad mischance, the fathers of families and the owners of good properties, but but they are too mean and to near barbarism to educate their children. They are traitors to their sacred trust of fatherhood and a disgrace to the human race. And as to public schools, in which the children of the poor may be taught the rudiments of education, objection with most people would cease if it cost them nothing. Of this class of objectors I have yet to meet one man who opposed the schools somebody else's money paid for—unless from a sentiment worse than avarice. Third, in prejudice—prejudice against a negro because he is a negro. Avarice is a mean spirit, but this sort of prejudice is meaner. It is cowardly and ignoble; in its root and branch, utterly anchristian. If any think my language is too strong let them test their prejudice. Take to Jesus Christ and ask Him to approve them. Test them in the light

(*Concluded on fourth page.*)

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Wilmington, Wrightsville & Onslow R. R.

THE TREASURER, J. O. NIXON OR Assistant Secretary D. A. Sadgwar, will be at the office on Market between Second and Third Street, every day, Sundays excepted, from 12 M. to 3 o'clock P. M., to receive subscription to Stock of the W. W. & O. R. R.
Je 15-tf

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Rocky Point, N. C.,
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apl 15 tf Wilmington, N. C.

Richmond and Petersburg Railroad Co

COMMENCINO Tuesday, November 18th, 1882, trains on this Road will run as follows:

LEAVE RICHMOND—SOUTH

3.16 P M, Fast Mail, daily, makes through connections for Savannah Stops only at Petersburg. Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars between Milford Va and Charleston.

11.51 A M, Through mail daily connecting for Raleigh, Charleston, Augusta, Aiken, Savannah & Jacksonville. Stops at Shops, Chester, Centralia, Drewry's Bluff, on signal. Pullman Sleeper between New York and Charleston on this train.

6.30 H M, Freight daily (except Sunday.

7.30 A M, Freight daily (except Sundays

LEAVE PETERSBTRG—NORTH

3.55 A M, Fast mail, Daily, Stops only at Chester. Pullman Sleepers between Charleston and Milford, Va

7.30 A M, Freight daily, (except Sunday)

3.40 P M, Though mail, daily, connecting Rith Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad for all points east and west Also making connection with Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad for the Virginia Springs and all points north and west. This train stops at Manchester, Chester and Centralia. Pullman sleepers on this train between Charleston and New York,

7.35 P M, Freight daily (except Sunday)

A direct four hours connection is made between Richmond and Norfolk, by trains leaving Richmond 11.30 A m, and Norfolk 12.25 P M

All trains leaving Petersburg will start from the Appomattox Depot.

A POPE, G P & T Agent J R KENLY, Superintendent.
nov 19 tf

NOTICE!

Valuable Lands for Sale

I WILL OFFER FOR SALE AT ROCKY POINT, N. C., on the 17th of September, 1883, 200 acres of as fertile lands as the State affords, lying one mile from Rocky Point, 200 yards of the W. & W. R. R. and 14 miles from Wilmington on the Duplin Road. The principal growth on the land is poplar, hickory, elm, chinquepin, oak, gum &c; under growth palmetto, rattan, myrtle &c, except about 20 acres of pine woods, and I would say to take it as a body there is not a better piece of land in the state—none subject to overflow.

TERMS OF SALE: one half cash, ballance 12 months time, but liberal discount will be made for all cash. Persons desiring to look over it by writing to me will be met at the Railroad and I will carry them over it. Title perfect.
17 15-tf R. C. BARDEN,

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AND

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TO THE

NORTH AND EAST via RICHMOND FREDERICKSBURG AND POTOMAC RAILROAD.

Entire trains run through from Wilmington to Washington, via this route without change.

Leave Wilmington, [W & W RR] daily at 8.00 p m and *6 40 a. m.

Leave Richmond at *6 02 am and †11 12 am and *4 50 p m.

Arrive at Washington at *10 25 a m and †5 45 p m, and *9 30 p m.

Arrive at Baltimore at †12 05 noon and †5 45 p m, and *11 25 p m.

Arrive at Philadelphia at †2 30 p m and †8 10 p m, *3 00 a m.

Arrive at New York at †5 30 p m and †10 50 p m, and *6 30 a m.
†Daily, Sunday excepted.
*Daily.

Pullman Palace Sleeping cars on the 6 40 a m, train to New York, and on the 8.00 p m train to Washington

C A TAYLOR, General Ticket Agent.
E T D Myers, Gen'l Supt
aug 17 tf

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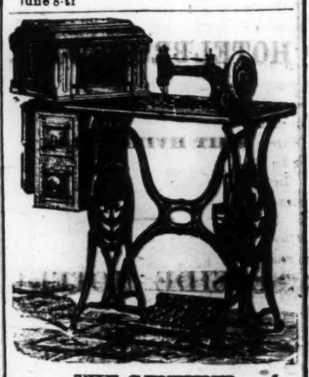
June 8-tf



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may6—6m

Quarantine Notice.

QUARANTINE FOR THE PORT OF Wilmington will be enforced from May 1st, to November 1st as follows:

Pilots will bring all vessels from ports South of Cape Fear to the Quarantine anchorage; also, all vessels which have had any kind of sickness on board during the passage, or on arrival, and will cause a signal to be set in the main rigging on the port side, as soon as possible after crossing the Bar.

No vessel must leave the Quarantine anchorage, or allow any person, steamer, tug boat, lighter, or boat of any kind to go alongside, unless by written authority from the Quarantine Physician, and every vessel must be anchored as far to the eastward of the channel as is consistent with safety.

Regulations governing vessels while in Quarantine may be had on application at the office of the Quarantine Physician at Smithville.

Applications for permits to visit vessels in Quarantine must be made to Dr. Thomas F. Wood or Dr. Geo. G. Thomas, and permits so obtained will be endorsed by the Quarantine Physician, if in his opinion, it is proper and safe to allow communication with such vessels.

A penality of $200 for each and every offence will be enforced against any person violating any of the Quarantine Regulations of the Port.

W. G. CURTIS, M. D.,
Quarantine Physician, Port of Wilmington.
June 3-tf

PIMPLES.

I will (Free) the receipt for a simple Vegetable Balm that will remove Tan, Freckles, Pimples and Blotches, leaving the skin soft, clear and beautiful; also instructions for producing a luxuriant growth of hair on a bald head or smooth face. Inclosing a 3c. stamp to [illegible] WARRELL & Co, 12 Barclay St., N. Y.
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aug 3-tf

PROSPECTUS.

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THE WILMINGTON POST,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Wilmington & Weldon R. R. Company.

OFFICE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT, Wilmington, N. C., July 8, 1883.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

ON and after July 8, 1883, at 3:00 p. m., Passengers Train on the W. & W. Railroad will run as follows:

DAY MAIL AND EXPRESS TRAIN
Daily—Nos. 47 North and 48 South

Leave Wilmington, Front Street Depot at ..... 6.40 A M
Arrive at Weldon ..... 12.40 P M
Leave Weldon ..... 4.00 P M
Arrive at Wilmington, Front St. Depot ..... 8.40 P M

FAST THROUGH MAIL AND PASSENGER TRAIN, Daily—No. 40 South.

Leave Weldon ..... 5:55 P M
Arrive at Wilmington, Front Street Depot ..... 10 75 P M

Mail and Passenger Trains, Daily. Nos. 43 North.

Leave Wilmington ..... 8.00 P M
Arrive at Weldon ..... 2.20 A M

Train No 40 South will stop only at Wilson, Goldsboro and Magnolia

Trains on Tarboro Branch Road leave Rocky Mount for Tarboro at 12.00 A. M. and 4.30 P M., daily. Returning, leave Tarboro at 10.00 A M and 3 P M daily.

Train on Scotland Neck Branch Road leave Halfax for Scotland Neck at 3.25 P.M. Returning leave Scotland Neck at 7.30 A. M daily except Sunday.

Train No. 47 makes close connection at Weldon for all points North Daily. All rail via Richmond, and daily except Sunday via Bay Line.

Train No. 43 runs daily and makes close connection for all points north via Richmond and Washington.

All trains run solid between Wilmington and Washington, and have Pullman Palace Sleepers attached.

For accommodation of local travel a passenger coach will be attached to local freight leaving Wilmington at 5:15 A. M., Daily except Sundays.

JOHN F. DIVINE, General Sup't.

T. M. EMERSON Gen'l Passenger Agent, may 13 tf

OFFICE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT PETERSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY, PETERSBURG, VA., May 13, 1883.

COMMENCING SUNDAY, MAY 13, 1883 trains on this road will run as follows:

GOING SOUTH.
BOSTON AND SAVANNAH-FAST MAIL.

Trains leaving Petersburg (Washington street Depot) as follows:

Passenger trains, daily ..... 12:42 and 4:12 P.M.
Arrive at Weldon ..... 2:42 and 5:56 P.M.
Freight trains daily, except Sunday ..... 7:25 A.M.
Arrive at Weldon ..... 2:10 P.M.

LEAVE WELDON.

Passenger Trains, daily ..... 2:25 A. M. 1 P.M.
Arrive at Petersburg ..... 4:45 A.M. 3:12 P.M
Freight trains daily, except Sunday ..... 4:30 P.M.
Arrive at Petersburg ..... 10:00 P.M.

Train leaving Petersburg at 4:12 P. M. stops only at Bellfield.

Sleeping cars and first class coaches on night and day trains.

No change of cars between Wilmington and Washington.

Through tickets sold to all Eastern and Northern Southern points and baggage checked through.

Passengers going south will purchase tickets and check baggage at Washington street depot.

Passengers going north and stopping at Petersburg, will claim their baggage at Washington street depot.

Freight trains on this road are intended exclusively for freight, and no provision is made on them for the comfort and convenience of passengers. Persons who travel on these trains are specially notified that they are liable to delays, inconveniences and risks not incident to passenger trains.

Agents are not required to open their offices for the sale of tickets for freight trains North bound freight trains stop all night at Mt. Airy, and all passengers will be discharged at that point.

R. M. SCULL, Gen'l Supt.
W. J. BROWN, Dispatcher of Trains.
may 13-tf

ICE! ICE! ICE!

I WORLD RESPECTFULLY NOTIFY the citizens and the public generally, that I have laid in a full supply of choice ICE and am fully prepared to fill orders to all points on Rail Roads and Rivers, and hope to secure a reasonable share of patronage.

R. H. J. AHRENS, Proprietor.
june3-tm New Ice House,

RAILROADS.

GEN. SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE

Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta R. R. Company.

WILMINGTON, N. C, July 8, 1883.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE

ON AND AFTER July 8, 1883, at 9 P. M., the following Passenger Schedule will be run on this road:

NIGHT EXPRESS TRAIN (Daily)
Nos. 48 West and 47 East.

Leave Wilmington ..... 9.00 P M
Leave Florence ..... 2.40 A M
Arrive at C. C. & A. Junction ..... 6.30 A. M
Arrive at Columbia ..... 6.40 A. M
Leave Columbia ..... 9.55 P. M
Leave C. C. & A. Junction ..... 10 20 P. M
Leave Florence at ..... 1.55 A. M
Arrive at Wilmington ..... 6.10 A M

Night Mail and Passenger train, Daily, No 40 West,

Leave Wilmington ..... 10.40 P. M
Arrive at Florence ..... 1.45 A. M

Mail and Passenger Train, Daily—No. 43 East.

Leave Florence ..... 3.35 P. M
Arrive at Wilmington ..... 7.42 P M

Train 43 stops at all stations.

Nos. 40 stops only at Flemington, and Marion.

Passengers for Columbia, and all points on C. & C. R. R., C., C. & A. R. R. Stations, Aiken Junction, and all points beyond, should take No. 48 Night Express.

Pullman Sleepers for Charleston on train 48.

All trains run solid between Charleston and Wilmington.

Local Freight leaves Wilmington daily except Sunday at 7 A. M.

JOHN F. DIVINE, General Sup't.

T. M. EMERSON, Gen'l Passenger Agent. may 13-tf

Carolina Central Railroad Company.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT WILMINGTON, N. C., July, 13, 1883.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

ON and after June 9, 1883, the following Schedule will be operated on this Railroad:

PASSENGER, MAIL AND EXPRESS TRAIN: DAILY.

No. 1 { Leave Wilmington ..... 7.10 P M
Leave Raleigh at ..... 7.35 P M
Arrive at Charlotte at ..... 7.00 A M

No. 2 { Leave Charlotte at ..... 8.45 P M
Arrive Raleigh at ..... 8.30 A M
Arrive at Wilmington at 8.25 A M

Passenger Trains stop at regular stations only, and points designated in the Company's Time Table.
Train No, 1. Daily except Sunday.
Do. No. 2 do do Saturday.

SHELBY DIVISION, PASSENGER, MAIL, EXPRESS AND FREIGHT.

Daily except Sundays.

Leave Charlotte ..... 8.30 A. M
Arrive at Shelby ..... 2:00 P. M
Leave Shelby ..... 7.00 A. M
Arrive at Charlotte ..... 10.30 A. M

Trains No. 1 and 2 make close connection at Hamlet with R & A Trains to and from Raleigh, and at Charlotte with Shelby Division Train.

Through Sleeping Cars between Wilmington and Charlotte and Raleigh and Charlotte.

Take Train No. 1 for Statesville, Stations Western N. C. R. R. Asheville and points West.

Also, for Spartanburg, Greenville, Athens Atlanta and all points Southwest.

L. C. JONES, Superintendent.
F. W. CLARK, General Passenger Agent.
je 15-tf

JOHN WERNER,

PRATICAL GERMAN BARBER

AND PERFUMER.

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BROWN & PEARSON.

FASHIONABLE HAIR DRESSING AND Shaving Saloon, No. 20 North Front Street.

Best Workmen employed. Prices as usual. Give us a call aug 5-1y

(*Continued from third page.*)

of the Sermon on the Mount and of the Judgment Day. How mean they look in that light! Fourth, in apprehensions that appeal to two classes of fears. One is, the apprehension that the education of the negro will spoil him as a laborer. I know what I am talking about when I say that this fear is at the bottom of much of the current opposition to the education of the negro. I go among the people and keep my eyes and ears open. If the argument that supports this apprehension be worth anything it proves too much; for it is just as good as an argument against the education of the poor whites; it will as certainly spoil them for laborers. The spirit that is capable of such an objection to the education of the poor of any race is selfish, cowardly and essentially mean. It is worthy only of the Dark Ages. It is at bottom a plea for the tyranny or "bossism." Put into form it is this: "I am, by virtue of money, or shrewdness, or learning, a sort of boss among my fellow-men; I must keep them in ignorance that I may keep them down and be better able to play the boss."

MAN'S UPWARD TENDENCY.

But there is nothing in the argument; it is false all through, for man is better for anything in this world that is worthy to be done because he is ignorant. A trained dog is better than a wild dog. Ignorance is not a qualification for any thing which God intended man to do. It is first, last, all the time disqualification rather. Every principle of right and justice denies it; every law of political economy condems it; the history of the human race repudiates it. Intelligence spoils no man for anything that a man ought to do in this world. And were it otherwise, what right, before God, has one human being to keep another human being in ignorance in order to keep him his slave? These questions go to the bottom, and we must go to the bottom in settling questions of rights and wrongs between man and his fellow man.

What is history good for, except to teach us by its examples? If history teaches anything it teaches that no social, or labor, or national, or race problem was ever yet truly solved by mere repression—by merely trying to keep human beings down. It is in our times seen at its best and its worst in Europe, it is the Russian system. It falls always and everywhere; there is in it dynamite and death and hell. It must fail, for in its very heart it is tyranny, and the Eternal powers are against it.

With some, too, there is opposition to the education of the negro from a vague fear of something that is called "social equality." Just now the poor negro is in "a place where two seas meet." There are two classes of extremists: one is in mortal terror lest he should become somebody; the other is morbidly anxious that he should assert claims to what he is in no wise fitted for. If between the two he does not lose his balance he will deserve the respect of both. There never was in this world in nation or community such a thing as social equality, and there never will be. The social spheres arrange themselves to suit themselves, and no laws, promulgated by state or church, will change the social affinities and natural selections of men. Men choose the circles for which they have affinity, seek the companionship they prefer, and find the places that are suited to them. No human force or sagacity will change the social laws which bring men together or repel them.

AN IRREPRESSIBLE MOVEMENT.

But the question is no longer a question as to what we prefer; it is now a question as to what can be done. These millions are among us, and they are voters—taking part in the government of this whole nation. When a man of sense can't have his own way he will seek the next best thing that he can get. It may well be said that we would not choose that the conditions of our very difficult problem should be what they are. But they are what they are. Nor is it any longer a question whether the negroes will be educated. That work was begun before Appomattox; it is now being pushed with more vigor than ever before. Of this we may be sure: the negro will sooner or later be educated. The state governments recognize him in the public school administation; northern liberality has spent more than twenty-four million dollars in the south since the surrender of the Confederate cause. Without or with our approval this work will go on, and it ought to go on. I thank God for those who have carried it on thus far; for the liberal men and women who have give great sums of money, and for the devoted men and who have giver their personal service. That some cranks and marplots have appeared among them in them in the course of twenty years is no more an argument against the great work itself than is the discovery of an occasional hypocrite and scoundrel in the pulpit an argument against Christianity.

During most of the time that this work has been going on in our midst its promoters have had little countenance or encouragement from us. Many times they have been opposed and despised and made to feel our contempt. In all truth and common sense there is no reason for discounting in any respect a white man or woman simply for teaching negroes. It is utterly absurd. I believe it be also sinful. Let us consider our attiude to this subject for a moment. We have the negroes to cook for us, and if they do not know how, as is often the case, our wives and daughters teach them. We employ them in all sorts of ways. When elections come on we ask not only their votes, but their "social influence."—Candidates from Governor to coroner do this earnestly, invariably and without an social discredit. We sell goods to them. We practice medicine for them and it is all well enough. In all business relations, except teaching, so far as I can remember our ways on this subject, whether as employers or employes, we think it is all fair, and so do our wise neighbors. How utterly and childishly absurd is it to make an exception if one teaches a negro child how to spell, to read and to write. Will some master in fine knowledge explain just wherein it is very nice to sell goods to a negro or to buy from him, or to practice law for him, or to give him medicine, but a thing abhorrent to teach him whatever he can learn that we can teach? Of what shams we are guilty! Think of people going in raptures over David Livingstone, explorer of Africa and pioneer of Christian civilization, and then turning up their noses at a teacher, not because he is ignorant, or bad, or ill-bred, but because, forsooth, he teaches a negro school!

A word more I add at this point: If the best results are to be achieved, both for the white and the black man, in the education of the negro, then southern white people must take part in the work of teaching negro schools.

Let us take courage; prejudices that must hold their own both against conscience and common sense must die after a time. Great changes occur in the lifetime of one generation, and the law of mortality buries the bitterest prejudices in the grave.

[For the Wilmington Post.]

Closing Exercises of the Normal School at Newbern, N. C.

This beautiful "city of elms," located at the confluence of the Nuse and Trent rivers, whose shady streets, quaint buildings, ancient style of architecture, modest, kind hearted and hopitable people, reminds one of "ye olden times." Newberne has been very fortunate in obtaining the services of four lady teachers from the high schools at Washington, D. C., who have thus employed the greater part of vacation from their usual labors to the instruction of teachers in this state, giving them the benefit of their experience as teachers of the best schools of the country, with the new methods, and improved facilities adopted by the most prominent educational instructors of the country; and in the light of a providential dispensation they are the pioneers of a great revolution which is destined eventually to emancipate the south from the bondage of intellectual darkness, ignorance and superstition.

Hon. Geo. H. White, representative from Craven county, in the legislature of 1881, being at the time a member of the educational committee, introduced a bill creating four additional normal schools for the state. The bill passed and one of the schools was located at New Berne by the state board of education. The first session of this school commenced on the eleventh of July, 1881, with Hon, George H. White as principle, and Miss Nancy J. Scott, of Columbia, S. C., and Prof. W. J. Heritage, of Washington, N. C., as assistants. In 1882 the school continued under the same successful management, having enrolled one hundred pupils,—Mr, White was elected again in 1883, but having opened a law office and built up a considerable practice, he declined the position and Rev. W. A. Hopkins of Franklinton was elected principal, with Rev. John A. Savage of Wayne, and Hon. L. T. Christmas of Warren as assistants, who conducted the normal school proper for two weeks, at which time the four teachers from Washington, D. C,, arrived, to whom the school was turned over, and they immediately commenced work with Miss Ella W. Summerville and the Misses R. C. Oakley, M. P. Shadd and M. E. Nichols as associates. An institute was then opened for the instruction of teachers of the state in the best methods of teaching in the public schools. For five weeks this "Spatan band," this heroic quartette of educated pioneers labored incessantly instructing and lecturing their pupils with a zeal and devotion born only of inspiration, That this experiment has proved an entire success, supassing the expectations of its most sanguine friends, is evinced by the great interest awakened and manifested, not only in New Berne, but over other parts of the state whence the influence and effect of this grand effort has extended.

Miss Ella W. Summerville, principal of the institute, is a graduate of the —— school, in Salem, Mass., and is teacher in the summer school building in Washington, D. C.; Miss R. E. Coakley is assistant superintendent of the colored schools in Washington City and Georgetown. In the institute she taught map drawing, &c, Miss M. P. Shadd is principal of the John F. Cook building in Washington, D. C. Her instructions in the North Carolina institute was in reproduction lessons in algebra. Miss Mamie E. Nichols is a music teacher in John F. Cook building, at Washington, D. C., and addressed her efforts to that department in the North Carolina institute with unbounded success that each and every effort of exhibiting the progress of her class was greeted with round after round of applause. Indeed the closing exercises of this institution with the public exhibition at the theater on Friday night was one of the grandest and most impressive effort of the kind ever witnessed in the old North State.

On Thursday evening we found ourselves at the spacious residence of Mr. John Randolph, jr., one of old Craven's ablest sons. Here a sumptuous banquet and collation was given in honor of the teachers. Mr. and Mrs. Randolph displayed unusual good taste in the arrangement of the entertainment, assisted by Miss Pegram and Miss Hattie Randolph. One of the most pleasant and enjoyable feasts was spread and will be rememberen among the happy hours with our guests.

AT THE THEATER.

Long before 8 o'clock every available space was filled with an audience composed of the better class of citizens of both races (indeed the most refined and better educated portion of the white citizens have manifested much interest in this institute from its inception.) A large number of whites and colored were turned away from the theater for the want of room; but all who witnessed the exhibition are unanimous in the expression of gratification and satisfation of the results of this effort.

Among the teachers from Wilmington who attended this institue, and who took part in the exhibition, acquitting themselves with much credit were the Misses Louisa Nixon, Maggie Whiteman and Isabella Howe. Among the the most prominent pupils of Newbern, who participated in the exhibition on Friday, were the Misses Hattie Randolph, Pegram and Godley, of Scotia Seminary, and Master Abbott, of Lincoln University.

On Saturday the teachers were taken to the seashore at Beaufort, returning on Monday, they were taken by the Oriental Club of Newbern, who had chartered the beautiful steamer, Elm City, to Gray Lee Beach on Tuesday, where they spent the day in "festive glee, and at 4 o'clock p. m., were transferred to the steamer Shenandoah who will take them to Elizabeth City thro' the sounds, from whence they will go by rail to Norfolk and Washington, D. C.

"THEY CAME, THEY CONQUERED, THEY CATURED."

Already the stubborn walls of prejudice begin to weaken from the effects of intellectual assaults and they have captured the hearts of those who are favorable to the elevation of the races, and a higher standard of qualification for teachers. A more equivalent compensation for teachers; greater facilities for the diffusion of knowledge—in short a better system of education.

They have sown seed, we hope on good soil, ann we trust they may live to see the growth, the progress and unfoldment of the intellectual germ planted in eastern North Carolina.

Respectfully yours,

LEEH RAT.

WILMINGTON MARKETS.

August 9.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market opened firm at 37½ cents per gallon, with sales reported later of 550 casks at that price.

ROSIN.—Quoted steady at $1 20 for Strained and $1 30 for Good Strained. Sales reported later of 1500 bbls Strained at quotations.

TAR—Quoted firm $1 80 per bbl. of $280 lbs, with sales of receipts at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Market steady with sales of receipts at $1 25 for Hard and $2 25 for Yellow Dip and Virgin.

COTTON.—Quoted firm, on a basis of 9¼ cents per lb. for Middling, with no sales reported. The following were official quotations:

Ordinary,	6 11-16	cts ₱ lb
Good Ordinary,	7 15-16	" "
Low Middling,	9¼	" "
Middling,	9¼	" "
Good Middling.	10	" "

RECEIPTS.

Cotton,	630 bales
Spirits Turpentine,	163 casks
Rosin,	1945 bbls
Tar,	33 bbls
Crude Turpentine	283 bbls

August 10.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market was firm at 38 cents per gallon, with sales reported later of 500 casks at 38 cents.

ROSIN.—The market was steady at $1 20 for Strained and $1 60 for Good Strained. We hear of sales at quotations.

TAR—The market was quoted firm at $1 80 per bbl of 280 lbs, with sales of receipts that figure.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Market steady with sales of receipts at $1 25 for Hard and $2.25 for Soft and Virgin.

COTTON—Market quoted firm. Sales on a basis of 9¼ cents for Middling.—The following were the official quotations:

Ordinary,	6 11-16	cts ₱ lb
Good Ordinary	7 15-16	" "
Low Middling,	9¼	" "
Middling,	9¼	" "
Good Middling.	10	" "

RECEIPTS.

Cotton,	719 bales
Spirits Turpentine	157 casks
Rosin,	4381 bbls
Tar,	231 bbls
Crude Turpentine.	00 bbls

August 11.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market quoted firm at 38 cents per gallon, with sales reported later of 150 casks at 38 cents.

ROSIN — The market was quoted firm at $1 20 for Strained, and $1 30 for Good Strained. With sales at quotations.

TAR—The market was steady at $1 80 per bbl of 280 lbs, with sales of receipts at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Market steady with sales of receipts at $2 25 for Soft and Virgin and $1 25 for hard.

COTTON—Quoted quiet. Sales on a basis of 9¼ cents for middling. The following were the official quotations of the day:

Ordinary,	6 10-16	cts ₱ lb
Good Ordinary,	7 11-16	" "
Low Middling,	9¼	" "
Middling,	9¼	" "
Good Middling.	10	" "

August 13.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market was quoted dll at 37½ cents per gallon, with sales of 300 casks at 37 cents.

ROSIN—The market was firm at $1 20 for Strained, and $1 30 per bbl for Good Strained, with sales at quotations.

TAR—Market firm at $1 80 per bbl of 280 lbs, with sales of receipts at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Market firm Sales of receipts at $1.25 for Hard and $2.25 for Soft and Virgin.

COTTON—Market quoted steady with sales on a basis of 9¼ cts for Middling. The following were the official quotations:

Ordinary,	6 11-16	cts ₱ lb
Good Ordinary,	7 15-16	" "
Low Middling,	9¼	" "
Middling	9¼	" "
Good Middling.	10	" "

August 14.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market quoted dull at 37 cts per gallon, but later at reaction took place and 350 casks sold at 37½ cents.

ROSIN—The market was steady at $1,20 for Strained, and $1 30 for Good Strained. Sales as reported.

TAR.—Market firm at $1 80 per bbl of 280 lbs, with sales of receipts at that figure.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Market steady with sales of receipts at $1.25 for Hard and $2.25 for Soft and Virgin, with sales of receipts at that price.

COTTON.—Market steady, with sales reported on a basis of 9¼ cents for Middling. The following were the official quotations:

Ordinary,	6 11-16	cts ₱ lb
Good Ordinary,	7-15-16	" "
Low Middling,	9¼	" "
Middling,	9¼	" "
Good Middling	10	" "

RECEIPTS.

Cotton	447 bales
Spirits Turpentine	76 casks
Rosin	831 bbls
Tar,	70 bbls
Crude Turpentine	225 bbls

August 15.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—The market quoted firm at 37 cents per gallon, with sales reported of 250 casks at 37½ cents.

ROSIN—The market firm at $1 20 for Strained, and $1 30 per bbl for Good Strained. Sales as reported.

TAR—Market firm at $1 80 per bbl of 280 lbs, with sales of receipts at that figure.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Market firm. Sales of receips at $1 25 for Hard and $2 25 for Soft and Virgin.

COTTON—Market quiet with sales on a basis of 9¼ cents for Middling. The following were the official quotations:

Ordinary,	—	cts ₱ lb
Good Ordinary	8 9-16	" "
Low Middling,	9¼	" "
Middling,	9¼	" "
Good Middling,	10	" "

RECEIPTS.

Cotton,	311 bales
Spirits Turpentine	175 casks
Rosin,	937 bbls
Tar,	547 bbls
Crude Turpentine	52 bbls

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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SEASIDE HOTEL!

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The Hotel Brunswick, at Smithville, is 25 miles below Wilmington, and accessible by two first-class steamers, making two trips daily.

The Seaside Hotel is situated in a large grove on Wrightsville Sound; is composed of cottages for families, and within 7 miles of Wilmington, at the head of a fine Shell Road, the best in the Southern country.

BOTH HOTELS IN FULL VIEW OF THE OCEAN.

Good surf and still water bathing.

Every variety of Fish, and abundance of Oysters, Clams and Crabs.

Spacious Ball Rooms, with fine Bands of Music.

Ten-pin Alleys, Billiards and Bar.

Terms moderate.

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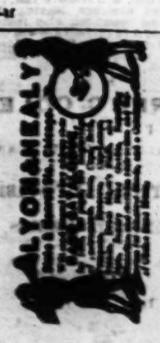

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IT DOES AWAY WITH:

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IT CAN BE USED EITHER IN

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A GENTLEMAN who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the recipe and direction for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience can do so by addressing in perfect confidence, JOHN B. OGDEN, 42 Cedar St., New York

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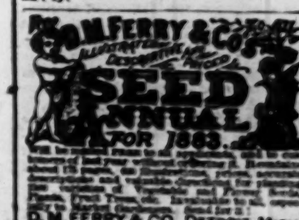

Dec. 2—1y

REST and life is sweeping by, go and dare before you die, something mighty and sublime leave behind to conquer time. $66 a week in your own town. $5 outfit free. No risk. Everything new. Capital not required. We will furnish you everything. Many are making fortunes. Ladies make as much as men, and boys and girls make great pay. Reader, if you want business at which you can make great pay all the time, write for particulars to H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine.

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TORPID BOWELS, DISORDERED LIVER, and MALARIA.

From these sources arise three-fourths of the diseases of the human race. These symptoms indicate their existence: Loss of Appetite, Bowels costive, Sick Headache, fullness after eating, aversion to exertion of body or mind, Eructation of food, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, A feeling of having neglected some duty, Dizziness, Fluttering at the Heart, Dots before the eyes, highly colored Urine, CONSTIPATION, and demand the use of a remedy that acts directly on the Liver. As a Liver medicine TUTT'S PILLS have no equal. Their action on the Kidneys and Skin is also prompt; removing all impurities through these three "scavengers of the system," producing appetite, sound digestion, regular stools, clear skin and a vigorous body. TUTT'S PILLS cause no nausea or griping nor interfere with daily work and are a perfect

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"I have had Dyspepsia, with Constipation, two years, and have tried ten different kinds of pills, and TUTT'S are the first that have done me any good. They have cleaned me out nicely. My appetite is splendid, food digests readily, and I now have natural passages. I feel like a new man." W. D. EDWARDS, Palmyra, O.

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GRAY HAIR OR WHISKERS changed instantly to a GLOSSY BLACK by a single application of this DYE. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of $1.

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200 ACRES.

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June 10-tf

PLANTATION FOR SALE.

ON THE OLD TURNPIKE, TWO MILES from City Limits. Good Dwelling, and plenty of Wood Land.

June 9-tf W. P. CANADAY.